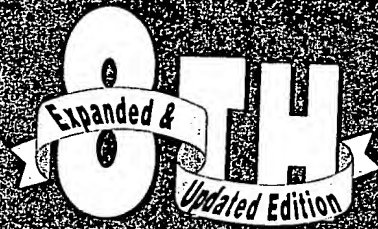


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# Newton's by Harry Newton Telecom Dictionary

The Official Dictionary of  
Computer Telephony, Telecommunications,  
Networking, Data Communications,  
Voice Processing and the Internet

# **1** SELLER OVER 100,000 SOLD

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## NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

tion is always placed in the same position. And specific bit patterns used for control differ dramatically from those used in representing data, so that errors are less likely to occur. SDLC and ADCCP are similar protocols. See also HIGH LEVEL DATA LINK CONTROL.

**HDMAC** Another potential high definition TV standard. HDMAC was spawned by Britain's Independent Broadcasting Authority. Unlike Japan's Hi-Vision, HDMAC has the attraction of being compatible with existing TV sets, i.e. those in Europe.

**HDSL** High bit rate Digital Subscriber Line. A technology to put two-way T-1 on a normal unshielded, bridged (but not loaded) twisted pair (the stuff common in local loops) without using repeaters. See also ADSL.

**HDT** Host Digital Terminal.

**HDTP** Hoofddirectie Telecommunicatie en Post (Directorate for Telecommunications and Posts, The Netherlands).

**HDTV** High Definition TeleVision. Today's typical TV set in North America contains 336,000 pixels. A high definition TV set — one giving at least the definition of a movie theater, or 35 mm slide — will require at least two million pixels. Researchers are pursuing at least two dozen technologies to achieve this level of quality. The ideal HDTV would be flat screen, cheap, reliable and require very little electrical power. One standard, recommending the doubling of the current 525 lines per picture to 1050 lines and increasing the screen aspect ratio (width:height) from the current 12:9 to 16:9, which would create a television screen shaped more like a movie screen. See HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION.

**HD** Half Duplex circuit.

**HDX** Half DupleX.

**HE** See HEAD END.

**HEAD** A device that reads, writes, or erases data on a storage medium. The device which comes in contact with or comes very close to the magnetic storage device (disk, diskette, drum, tape) and reads and/or writes to the medium. In computer devices, it performs the same function as the head on a home cassette tape recorder.

**HEAD END** 1. The originating point of a signal in cable TV systems. At the head-end, you'll often find large tall TV and dish satellite receiving antennae. 2. A central control device required within some LAN/MAN systems to provide such centralized functions as remodulation, re-timing, message accountability, contention control, diagnostic control, and access.

**HEAD THRASHING** A term for rapid back and forth movements of the disk head of a hard drive.

**HEADER** The portion of a message that contains information that will guide the message to the correct destination. This information contains such things as the sender's and receiver's addresses, precedence level, routing instructions, and synchronization pulses.

**HEADER ERROR CONTROL** A CRC code located in a data cell which is used for checking the integrity of the transmission.

**HEADSET** A telephone transmitter and receiver assembly worn on the head.